

The growth of our trade and possessions and influence alarmed the great commercial nations, especially Germany.

Germany came into the family of nations too late to share in the partition of N.A. and Africa for colonial purposes. But conscious of her imperial destiny Germany became alive to the necessity of providing homes for its population and markets for its products.

Germany succeeded as she did by the perfection of her organization, by the careful application of her genius for taking pains, and by her glorification of German efficiency and Kultur.

Germany combined her producing, selling, and fiscal organization, trained her young men as ~~spe~~ specialized agents to secure new markets, loaned her capital out at great risk to win credit and business abroad, placing behind it all the strong centralized gov't and war machine of the nation. Coincident with the expansion of her trade went the growth of her navy, outstripping all except England, but making England very uncomfortable.

American fields became attractive to Germany, and of late years German goods and immigrants were poured into the most promising localities. In the face of these facts you can understand that our Monroe Doctrine denying her a single foot of territory was most intolerable to Germany and our growth and policy an obstacle in her path.

Germany kept at us right up to the line of expediency as determined by battleships and military supplies.

In 1898 Germany tried to effect a coalition of European powers to compel us to relax our pressure on Spain. The Kaiser said, "If I had had a larger fleet, I would have taken Uncle Sam by the scruff of the neck". When Admiral Dewey lay victorious in Manila Bay, a German squadron thrust itself between our fleet and the town and made itself so obnoxious that Dewey sent word, "Tell Admiral

Deiderichs that if he wants a fight he can have it right now." Had not the British commander conveyed to the Germans that his ships would stand by Uncle Sam, there might have been another battle in Manila Bay. But this was only the first rustle of a rising hurricane.

The inability of Latin-American countries to pay back their loans ~~to Germany~~ gave Germany pretext to use her strong-arm methods to the discomfort of the U.S. In 1902 the Kaiser's grip on Venezuela was broken only after Pres. Roosevelt threatened to dispatch Admiral Dewey to the scene of action.

Again, ~~in 1907~~ in 1907 the claims of Germany and of other European powers upon the bankrupt treasury of Santa Domingo forced our President to extend the Monroe Doctrine still further in its application. By agreement with Santa Domingo the U.S. was appointed to administer the Dominican customs in the interest of the foreign creditors, upon the principle that, "we must make it evident that we do not intend to permit the Monroe Doctrine to be used by any nation on this continent as a shield to protect it from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations", and in cases of wrong doing or impotence of American states causing just grievances to their creditors, the U.S. may be forced "to the exercise of an international police ~~force~~ power."

Such experiences as these made it necessary to formulate a practical American program.

1. An amplified Monroe Doctrine to meet new exigencies.
2. Assumption of an amount of control over small Latin American countries sufficient to anticipate the designs of ambitious European powers on their integrity.
3. The creation of a scientific system of defences for the canal, including the command of the principal sea routes into the Caribbean, and the occupation by themselves, or the exclusion of rival nations from, the the important naval bases near the Atlantic and Pacific termina.

Since the Roosevelt pronouncement regarding Santa Domingo, two significant extensions of the Monroe Doctrine have been made.

The first in 1912 was occasioned by the rumor that Japanese commercial interests closely allied with the Japanese Gov't were negotiating with Mexico for concessions of territory on Magdalene Bay in Lower California. This led to the "Lodge Resolution" to the effect that "when any harbor or other place in the American continents is situated so that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications of the safety of the U.S., the Gov't of the U.S. could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another gov't, not American, as to give that gov't practical power or control for naval or military purposes."

The second case is still more interesting. For years the immense oil fields of Mexico and northern part of S.A. have been the basis of heavy investments of foreign capital. The new international significance now attached to oil as fuel for battleships figures largely in the naval experts. Thus the question of control of American oil properties becomes a matter of concern in our plans of national defence.

When, in 1913, it was learned that the great British firm of Pearson and Son, already heavily invested in Mexican oil, was concluding negotiations with the Columbian Gov't for a monopoly of valuable deposits in that country, with the right to construct pipe lines, railroad docks, our gov't became aroused and expressed its displeasure so strongly that the Pearson projects were abandoned. The Monroe Doctrine was deftly fitted to the situation by Pres. Wilson in his speech at Mobile, "States that are obliged, because their territory does not lie within the main field of modern enterprise and action, to grant concessions are in this condition, that foreign interests are apt to dominate their domestic

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affairs.....What these states are going to seek, therefore, is an emancipation from the subordination, which has been inevitable, to foreign enterprise. The U.S. must regard it as one of the duties of friendship to see that from no quarter are national interests made superior to human liberty and national opportunity."

We have been compelled, of late years, to take a hand in the affairs of turbulent little republics of Central America in order to prevent whole regions from falling into the hands of European rivals-especially Germany. The story of German machinations is now being told to the public, and when we once know the story, we will shudder when we see how the U.S. escaped, not because of her foresight and shrewdness, but because of the providential grace of God which some people call luck. An excellent example is Haiti.

Haiti a negro island republic
people lazy and quarrelsome
country rich in resources but neglected
for over a century.

Once a French possession the French language is spoken and the French banking system established which controlled the finances until seven years ago.

In 1910 German interests powerful enough to secure reorganization of bank.

50% of stock held by French
40% by Americans
10% by Germans

But Americans were Germans.

In 1914 and 1915 Haiti swept by revolutions, the leaders of which contracted German loans bearing interest from 35 to 43% per annum with the gov't revenues pledged as security.

Also the German minister made arrangements with Haiti gov't to construct a commercial coaling station at Mole St. Nicholas which

commanded the highway to the Canal